

Ripley Advertiser.

Vol. 2.

RIPLEY MISSISSIPPI, FEBRUARY, 17, 1844.

No. 16.

THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER J. F. FORD.

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS:—The Advertiser will be issued regularly every Saturday, at \$2 50, in advance in every instance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months.

Advertisements will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square, (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance.

Announcing candidates for office—ten for State and five for County—invariably in advance. The "ASH" will be required for all Job work when delivered—this rule will be strictly observed.

Letters addressed to this office on business, must be post paid, or they might not be attended to.

Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued until ordered out, at a charge accordingly.

—We give below the remaining paragraphs of the Hon. W. C. Rives' late letter. They are well worth an attentive perusal, and the parallel drawn between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren acquires additional weight, when we recollect that it comes from one who has long been a prominent public man, intimately acquainted with the public career of the two gentlemen named, and an attentive observer of passing events.

"With respect to the Bank, if the country shall be reduced to a choice between the odious and grinding Sub-Treasury Scheme, and a National Institution of Finance, properly guarded against abuse by the jealous restrictions of its charter, as well as by a vigilant public supervision and control. I do not believe that the sober judgment of the people, under the pressure of such an alternative, would find any cause of quarrel against those who, free from constitutional difficulties on the subject, should go for the latter, in preference to the former. And as to the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, that stands necessarily and evidently adjourned, as a practical question, until the revenues of the nation, compared with its expenditures and engagements, shall be in a very different situation from that in which they now are, or are likely to be for years to come. My own individual opinions on these subjects have been so often and fully stated, that I need not repeat them here. What I mean to say, at present, is, that these are issues either hypothetical and speculative, or neutralized by equal and opposing considerations on the other side, and should not divert the mind, for a single moment, from those high, and more urgent and vital questions, which are the true tests of a sound and correct decision in the pending Presidential Election. Those tests I have already adverted to. They are such as inseparably connected with the purity, character, and preservation of the Government itself, and in my humble judgment, are overwhelmingly conclusive against the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren.

As little shall we permit ourselves, I trust to be "frightened from our prosperity" by the old and hollow expedient of senseless and arbitrary use of party names. Those who are so prone to *ring the changes* on the nomenclature of Federalists & Republican, would do well to remember that they have men, reading and enquiring men, to deal with and not children. Try Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay by any test derived from the authentic history of political parties in this country, or by the standard of those great principles which exist in the essential elements of our popular institutions, and Mr. Clay stands before the world the far better Republican of the two.

In that great array and struggle of the two parties of the country, (among the most memorable in our history,) which arose out of the controversy and war with England in 1812, where was Mr. Clay and where was Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Clay gallantly leading the Republican hosts in the House of Representatives, and sustaining the administration of Mr. Madison, with all the energies of his patriotism and eloquence: Mr. Van Buren uniting with the Federalist to depose that illustrious man from power, and to supplant his administration! Try then again by that standard which Mr. Van Buren himself, in a most elaborate speech delivered in the Senate of the US in 1828, declared to be the true and legitimate distinction between the Federal and Republican parties, the one seeking to *extend* the other to *restrain*, Executive power. The public have not forgotten the various schemes so sedulously devised or countenanced by Mr. Van Buren during the whole period of

his administration, and fully exposed at the time, to augment Executive patronage discretion and power, and nothing surely has more eminently distinguished the career of Mr. Clay than his constant and persevering efforts to restrain, and provide new dykes and securities against the enlargement of abusive exercise of the powers of that department of the Government.—Judging them, then, by Mr. Van Buren's own definition of political parties, as correctly laid down by him in 1828, but totally lost sight of in his subsequent practice, let the sober and impartial judgment of the country decide which is the Federalist and which the Republican.

It is impossible for any reflecting man to contemplate the actual and prospective condition of the country without seeing in it already the germ of new difficulties and troubles, which may, in their approaching development, agitate our glorious Union to its centre. The Oregon and Texas questions in our foreign relations—at home, a deficient revenue, with all its ordinary sources pressed up to their farthest productive limit, and some of them, there is reason to apprehend beyond; the Tariff controversy re-opened, with all the conflicting interests and passion which never fail to be awakened by it; and added to those, the re-kindled fires of the Abolition excitement—each and all of them are questions which carry in their bosom the fearful elements of civil discord and intestine strife.—The worst and most dangerous aspect they present, is that all of them bring into immediate and opposing array, if not into angry and hostile collision, the sectional interests and feelings of the different geographical divisions of the confederacy.

Whose, at such a moment, is the master-spirit that may have power to still the rising tempest, before it sweeps with destructive fury over the face of our yet happy Union; or should this prove hopeless and impossible, whose the commanding genius, "to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm?" To preside over the destinies of a great Republic, in a crisis of such complicated difficulty and peril, calls for something more than the arts of the mere party politician. It demands the highest moral and intellectual qualities of the statesman—courage, self-possession, elevation of character and elevation of views; a nobleness and generosity of nature that attracts confidence, and can inspire enthusiasm; the spirit of persuasion and the spirit of command combined. Let the annals of the country, in some of the darkest moments which have ever lowered upon its fortunes, be consulted, and they will answer whether HENRY CLAY or MARTIN VAN BUREN is the man for such a crisis.

I have thus, my dear sir, with the frankness due to our relations of friendship, personal and political, given you my views on a subject which is soon to absorb so large a portion of the public attention, and to which no good citizen can be indifferent. I flatter myself they will meet your concurrence, and that of our Republican friends who have acted with us in trying scenes through which we have passed, but, in any event, I am sure they will be received by you with the kindness and cordiality, in the spirit of which I pray you to believe me, most truly and faithfully, yours,

W. C. RIVES,
Col. EDMUND FONTAINE, Hanover.

CONGRESS.—Our dates of the doings of this body come down to the 16th ultimo.

The time of the House had been occupied several days in debating the right of petition and the improvement of Western rivers.

On the 11th, Mr. M. Brown, of Te, introduced a bill to divide the United States into two Military Districts, which was referred to the Military Committee. In the Senate, the nomination of Mr. Proffit, as Minister to Brazil, was rejected. Mr. Wise is spoken of for that mission. A bill was introduced in the House, on the 13th to exempt from duty cotton imported from Texas. A resolution offered by Mr. Dean of Ohio, instructing the committee on elections, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the election of electors for President and Vice President in all the States on the same day, was also adopted.

On the 14th Mr. Black, of Ga, gave notice of an amendment to the bill to organize a Territorial Government for Oregon, for

the provisional annexation of Texas to the Union.

Mr. Henshaw's nomination for Secretary of the Navy, was rejected by the Senate.

American Manufactures.—We yesterday called in at Mr. S. Neel's Hardware Store, on Monroe street, whilst he was engaged opening a splendid lot of American Cutlery, from the Green River Works, in Mass, and we took the pains to compare the Domestic articles with English fabrics of similar style and finish. To our surprise, we discovered upon comparing several lots, from the most ordinary and cheap articles, to the most superior and highly finished, that the difference, if any, was in favor of the American articles; and what is more to the purpose, the American Cutlery, we were informed, could be sold from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the English, and yet afford an equal profit to the retailer.—As an illustration we will mention one fact. Mr. Neel handed us two packages of knives and forks, one of American, the other of English manufacture, so similar in quality and appearance that they could scarcely be distinguished apart; the home manufactured article he offered at \$1 75 per dozen; the English, to afford the same profit, he would be compelled to sell at \$2 50 per dozen. Such plain, tangible facts as these speak louder in favor of protection than a thousand homilies.—Wheeling Times.

"SERENADE."

A PATHETIC BALLAD.

Oh wake! the wind sighs low, my love,
The vale sleeps low in mist;

Oh wake! my heart is woe, my love,
'Till ye arise and list.

'Tis something like a mile, my love,
I've dashed through damp and dew,
O'er hedgerow, ditch and stile, my love,
With a tender song for you.

So wake, for well you know, my love,
My temper's none the best,
And as to patience, oh! my love,
I cannot say I'm blest.

The clock is striking one, my love,
Low hangs the dew filled cup,
My song will soon be done, my love,
So up! fond lady, up!

What! sleep ye yet so soundly, love,
You jade, you! won't you rise?
While here I sing—confound ye, love,
To beetles, gnats and flies.

Well! then from high grass now, my love,
My exit I will make,
Yet, first through sash and glass my love,
This gentle brickbat take.

Exit serenader, whistling
"High Betty Martin."

QUIZ.

RHODE ISLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has elected Hon. John Brown Francis a Senator of the United States, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Wm. Sprague. Mr. Francis received 67 votes, against 26 given for Christopher Spencer, the Door Locooco candidate. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Francis, who was formerly Governor of the State, was a supporter of the Henry Clay stamp.

COTTON SPECULATION.—The Boston Post, in noticing the cotton speculation going on says:

"It is the opinion of intelligent merchants, who came passengers by the Britannia, that a rise of 14 a 2d, will be established before April, as the consumption was great, and the very low rate of money induced speculation. The supplies arriving from this country were small, and the excess of stock daily diminishing. Shipments of goods to the United States were large, in the face of our high duties as the last fall operations turned out so well."

THE WHIG DOCTRINE.—The Legislature of Georgia, at its recent session, took high and noble ground in relation to the doctrine of repudiation:

"Resolved, That we regard the slightest breach of plighted faith, public or private, as a want of that moral obligation depends. That when any State of this Union shall

refuse to recognize her great seal as the sufficient evidence of her obligation, she will have forfeited her station in the sisterhood of States, and will no longer be worthy of their confidence or respect."

ITEMS.

"British Gold."—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from England, says that certain persons there are ready to contribute any amount of money in extending free trade doctrines in this country, by buying up presses and individuals.

The centre of gravity is defined to be the middle aisle of a Quaker meeting house.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, gave \$100 to the New York French Benevolent Society, during the last year.

By using salt to remove ice on pavements of brick or stone, in very cold weather, it has been found that the stone and bricks are made to soften and peel off in flakes.

Pecuniary difficulties, in all their wretched and entangling miriada, like the diminutive cords by which Gulliver was bound, tame the strongest mind and quell the most buoyant spirit.

Beautiful Thought.—Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lips may operate upon a young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring can efface.

An editor in Michigan wishes himself in the middle of a pumpkin pie as big as Lake Superior, and obliged to eat his way out.

The Exchange Bank at Richmond, Va, was entered lately by rogues, who got just nothing for their pains.

The State of Maine will have had five Governors in less than one year when Governor Anderson takes his seat.

Dr. Bailey is out against ladies making pets of lap-dogs. He thinks very justly, that "God made women for something better than nursing lap dogs." We think they are often compelled to nurse puppies—in the shape of men.

Truth is immortal; no fragment of it ever dies. From time to time the body dies off, but it rises in a more perfect form, leaving its grave cloths behind it, to be perchance worshipped as living things, by those who love to watch among the tombs.

CURRAN, said in one of his famous speeches: "I have known tumult and disorder make many a rich man poor, but never knew it make a poor man rich."

FROM MEXICO.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune of the 9th.

"We had an arrival from Mexico yesterday, bringing us later dates, but they contain nothing of importance. A portion of the correspondence between Bocanegra and Gen. Thompson, in regard to the annexation of Texas, is copied into the papers with great approval, but it has already been translated at Washington and generally published.

"At last accounts, Santa Anna had a force of about seven thousand men at Vera Cruz, which was daily increasing. The Mexican fleet was making preparations to sail for Havana.

"One English brig of war, one Spanish seventy four, and two French brigs of war, were lying at Vera Cruz when the Merchant sailed."

We understand that the late Judge Porter of Louisiana who manifested through life the most unwavering and enthusiastic attachment to Mr. Clay, left at death a considerable portion of his large property to his distinguished friend.—Lou Jour.

From the Philadelphia North American.

REPUDIATION.—The result of the Mississippi election has produced in England the very effect apprehended, as may be seen from the following extract of a letter from one of the most intelligent merchants of London—himself an American, and the warm advocate of American interests.

"Your letter requires no reply further than to state that the reaction with you in the price of Pennsylvania Stock has caused

it to be extremely dull of sale here, and although the price is nominally 65, I was yesterday offered it at 64, and \$20,000 could not be forced at 60. All American Stocks are dull. The Mississippi election has done great harm to this market. Unless the speech of the Governor of Pennsylvania be very strong in favor of meeting the dividends, I would not recommend you to send any Stock here.

Respectfully yours,
Geo. Peabody."

NEWSPAPERS.—Travelling one day in the country we fell in company with a man whom we soon ascertained to be a well-to-live-in-the-world farmer. In the course of conversation upon various subjects, principally agricultural, we found that he was just returning from our town, where he had that day contracted for the sale of 500 bushels of wheat at 75 cents per bushel. From this our conversation passed to that of newspapers, and upon ascertaining that he was not a subscriber to any paper we offered him ours. But the man had 'so many ways for his money' he could not afford it. We then asked him, if he would become a subscriber in case we would convince him that if he had taken the paper, he would have saved in one bargain alone five times the cost of it for a year. He agreed to this, and we took from our pocket one of our latest papers, in which was an advertisement, offering to contract for any quantity of wheat at 81 cents per bushel. Thus we illustrated to our farmer friend, that if he had been a reader of our paper he might have saved 6 cents on each of his 500 bushels of wheat, making a total of \$30—sufficient to pay for the paper for 15 years. He paid us two dollars and left us, growling at himself for having been so negligent of his true interest.—Erie (Pa) Observer.

PAY THE DEBT.—"The people owe a debt to Martin Van Buren," says the N. Y. Plebian. "Exactly so," replies Dawson, of the Rochester Democrat—"they paid the first instalment in 1840. The last will be cancelled in 1844."

MR. CALHOUN.—"The Enquirer says positively, and it adds 'upon the best authority,' that Mr. Calhoun will in no event, go for Mr. Clay. His friends say positively he will not go into the Baltimore Convention. Mr. C.'s 'position' is almost like that of the widow Wadman, of whom Tristram Shandy, in his faithful history of his renowned family, says: 'Widow Wadman loved my uncle Toby; but my uncle Toby did not love the widow Wadman. Now all that widow Wadman could do was to go on loving my uncle Toby, or let it alone.—She would do neither the one nor the other!'"—Richmond Compiler.

JUSTICE TO HENRY CLAY.

On Saturday the House of Representatives finished the good work begun by the Senate in relation to the charge of "Bargain, Intrigue and Corruption," by passing the resolutions of that body, repealing, in effect, the Resolutions of the General assembly of 1827, and declaring that the charges therein contained against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay are unsupported by proof and not to be believed.

Thus have the Whigs of Tennessee, thro' their Representatives in the General Assembly, done a long delayed act of justice to the most illustrious statesman and patriot of our age and country.

Gen. Cheatham, and Messrs. Bond and Maury, and Mr. Speaker Barringer particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion by the ability, spirit and eloquence with which they vindicated the character of Henry Clay.

This accusation of a corrupt arrangement is now so universally acknowledged among them of ordinary information and common candor to be totally unfounded—that it was well becoming the Whigs of Tennessee no longer to allow the record of a belief of it on the Journals of their General Assembly to remain uncontradicted.—Nashville Banner.

Too True.—Let a man of wealth commit a fault and how soon it is overlooked. He is as much honored and carressed as ever. Let a poor man be half as guilty, and he is condemned and despised.—Such is the course of the world.

Not Bad.—The latest invention down east, is a "Tyler Cannon," so called from the priming hole being put in the middle, so that the piece will operate both ways at once.